PROPOSED CONFERENCE REPORT NO. 1 JUNE 29, 2000

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 13, 1999 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 15, 1999

SENATE BILL

No. 1223

Introduced by Senator Burton

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Hertzberg)
(Coauthor: Senator McPherson)

February 26, 1999

An act to amend Section 84305.5 of the Government Code, An act to amend Sections 82016, 82053, 84204, and 89510 of, to add Sections 84305.6, 84511, 85314, 85315, 85316, 85317, 85318, and 85319 to, to add Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 85202) to Chapter 5 of, to repeal Sections 84201 and 85313, and Article 2 (commencing with Section 85202) of Chapter 5 of, to repeal and add Sections 83116, 83116.5, 83124, 85301, 85302, 85303, 85304, 85305, 85306, 85307, 85308, 85309, 85310, 85311, 85312, 89519, 91000, 91004, 91005.5, and 91006 of, and to repeal and add Article 1 (commencing with Section 85100), Article 4 (commencing with Section 85400), Article 5 (commencing with Section 85500), Article 6 (commencing with Section 85600), and Article 7 (commencing with Section 85700) of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974 and calling a special election to be consolidated with the general election of November 7, 2000, to take effect immediately, as an act calling an election.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1223, as amended, Burton. Slate mailers—Campaign contributions and expenditures.

The Political Reform Act of 1974 was amended by the adoption of Proposition 208, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election. The amendments made by Proposition 208 to the Political Reform Act of 1974, among other things, established certain limits on the amount of campaign contributions that an individual or group can make to a candidate for state or local elective office, on the amount of loans a candidate may make to his or her campaign, and on voluntary campaign spending.

On January 6, 1998, a decision of a federal district court preliminarily enjoined the Fair Political **Practices** Commission from enforcing the amendments made Proposition 208 to the Political Reform Act of 1974. On January 5, 1999, a federal appellate court affirmed the preliminary injunction and returned the matter to the district court to consider in a new trial the constitutionality of all aspects of the Proposition 208 amendments. That new trial is scheduled to begin on July 11, 2000.

This bill would, among other things, repeal certain amendments made by Proposition 208 and would reenact provisions that impose similar, but increased dollar amount limits on campaign contributions for elective state office, candidate loans, and voluntary campaign spending. This bill would also add provisions to the act that require certain disclosures in slate mailers, in paid political advertisements, and in certain issue advocacy communications; authorize intra-candidate transfers of campaign funds and restrict inter-candidate contributions; require the aggregation certain contributions made by affiliated entities; expand online or electronic filing requirements with respect to the receipt of certain contributions and the making of certain independent expenditures; and prescribe the authorized use of surplus campaign funds. These new provisions, as to candidates for statewide elective office, would become operative on or after November 6, 2002. This bill would also make certain technical conforming changes.

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Existing provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 provide that no slate mailer, as defined, shall be mailed unless, among other things, it identifies the slate mailer organization or ballot measure committee that is making the mailing in specified places on the mailer, it states that the mailer was not prepared by an official political party organization, it identifies the candidates who paid to appear in the mailer, it identifies the ballot measure committees who paid to have a ballot measure supported or opposed in the mailer and any person who made contributions to the ballot measure committee of \$50,000 or more during a specified period before the mailing, and it identifies the political party of candidates appearing in the mailer who are not from the same political party that the mailer appears to represent.

This bill would impose identical requirements on a slate mailer organization or committee formed primarily to support or oppose one or more candidates.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that a slate mailer state, as to any recommendation in the slate mailer to support or oppose a ballot measure or to support a candidate that is different from the official recommendation to support or oppose by the political party that the mailer appears to represent, that the recommendation is not the official position of the political party that the mailer appears to represent. This bill would require that this information appear in the mailer in a specified location and in a specified type size.

Existing law makes a violation of the act subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the act may be amended by a statute that becomes effective upon approval of the voters.

This measure would call a special statewide election to be consolidated with the statewide general election scheduled for November 7, 2000. It would provide for the submission to the voters of the provisions of this bill amending the Political Reform Act of 1974, as summarized above, at that election.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an act calling an election.

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This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing these criminal penalties on certain persons who violate the provisions of the bill.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a ²/₃ vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a ²/₃ vote.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$ majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 84305.5 of the Government

- 2 SECTION 1. (a) The people find and declare all of 3 the following:
- 4 (1) Monetary contributions to political campaigns are 5 a legitimate form of participation in the American 6 political process, but large contributions may corrupt or 7 appear to corrupt candidates for elective office.
- 8 (2) Increasing costs of political campaigns have forced 9 many candidates to devote a substantial portion of their 10 time to raising campaign contributions and less time to 11 public policy.
- 12 (3) Political parties play an important role in the 13 American political process and help insulate candidates 14 from the potential corrupting influence of large 15 contributions.
- 16 (b) The people enact the Campaign Contribution and 17 Voluntary Expenditure Limits Without Taxpayer
- 18 Financing Amendments to the Political Reform Act of
- 19 1974 to accomplish all of the following purposes:

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(1) To ensure that individuals and interest groups in our society have a fair and equitable opportunity to participate in the elective and governmental processes.

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- (2) To minimize the potentially corrupting influence 5 and appearance of corruption caused by contributions by providing reasonable contribution and voluntary expenditure limits.
 - (3) To reduce the influence of large contributors with interest in matters before state government by prohibiting lobbyist contributions.
- (4) To provide voluntary expenditure limits so that officeholders 12 candidates spend and can a lesser proportion of their time on fundraising and a greater 14 proportion of their time conducting public policy.
- information public (5) To increase regarding 16 campaign contributions and expenditures.
- (6) To enact increased penalties to deter persons from 18 violating the Political Reform Act of 1974.
- (7) To strengthen the role of political parties in 20 financing political campaigns by means of reasonable limits on contributions to political party committees and limiting restrictions on contributions 23 expenditures on behalf of, party candidates, to a full, complete, and timely disclosure to the public.
- SEC. 2. Section 82016 of the Government Code is 26 amended to read:
- 82016. *(a)* "Controlled committee" means 28 committee which that is controlled directly or indirectly 29 by a candidate or state measure proponent or which that 30 acts jointly with a candidate, controlled committee, or 31 state measure proponent in connection with the making 32 of expenditures. A candidate or state measure proponent controls a committee if he or she, his or her agent, or any 34 other committee he or she controls has a significant 35 influence on the actions or decisions of the committee.
- 36 (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a political party committee, as defined in Section 85205, is not a controlled 37 38 committee.
- SEC. 3. Section 82053 of the Government Code is 39 amended to read:

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1 82053. "Statewide elective office" means the office of

- 2 Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General,
- 3 Insurance Commissioner, Controller, Secretary of State,
- 4 Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction and 5 member of the State Board of Equalization.
- 6 SEC. 4. Section 83116 of the Government Code, as 7 added by Proposition 9 at the June 4, 1974, statewide 8 primary election, is repealed.
- 9 83116. When the Commission determines there is 10 probable cause for believing this title has been violated, 11 it may hold a hearing to determine if such a violation has 12 occurred. Notice shall be given and the hearing 13 conducted in accordance with the Administrative 14 Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, 15 Part 1, Chapter 5, Sections 11500 et seq.). The
- 16 Commission shall have all the powers granted by that 17 chapter.
 - When the Commission determines on the basis of the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order which may require the violator to:
 - (a) Cease and desist violation of this title;
 - (b) File any reports, statements or other documents or information required by this title;
 - (c) Pay a monetary penalty of up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) to the General Fund of the state.
 - When the Commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.
- 28 SEC. 5. Section 83116 of the Government Code, as 29 amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, 30 statewide general election, is repealed.
- 31 83116. When the Commission determines there is 32 probable cause for believing this title has been violated,
- 33 it may hold a hearing to determine if such a violation has
- 34 occurred. Notice shall be given and the hearing 35 conducted in accordance with the Administrative
- 26 Procedure Act (Covernment Code Title 2 Division 2
- 36 Procedure Act (Government Code, Title 2, Division 3, 37 Part 1, Chapter 5, Sections 11500 et seq.). The
- 38 Commission shall have all the powers granted by that
- 39 chapter. When the Commission determines on the basis

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of the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order which may require the violator to:

(a) Cease and desist violation of this title;

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- (b) File any reports, statements or other documents or information required by this title;
- (c) Pay a monetary penalty of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation to the General Fund of the state. When the Commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.
- SEC. 6. Section 83116 is added to the Government 10 11 Code, to read:
- 12 83116. When the commission determines there 13 probable cause for believing this title has been violated, 14 it may hold a hearing to determine if a violation has Notice shall be 15 occurred. given and the hearing 16 conducted inwith accordance the *Administrative* 17 Procedure Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 18 11500), Part 1, Division 3, Title 2, Government Code). 19 The commission shall have all the powers granted by that 20 chapter. When the commission determines on the basis of the hearing that a violation has occurred, it shall issue an order that may require the violator to do all or any of 23 the following:
 - (a) Cease and desist violation of this title.
 - (b) File any reports, statements, or other documents or information required by this title.
 - (c) Pay a monetary penalty of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation to the General Fund of the state. When the Commission determines that no violation has occurred, it shall publish a declaration so stating.
 - SEC. 7. Section 83116.5 of the Government Code, as added by Chapter 670 of the Statutes of 1984, is repealed.
- 83116.5. Any person who violates any provision of this title, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of this title, or who aids and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this title, shall be liable under the provisions 38 of this chapter. Provided, however, that this section shall apply only to persons who have filing or reporting obligations under this title, or who are compensated for

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services involving the planning, organizing, or directing any activity regulated or required by this title, and that a violation of this section shall not constitute an additional violation under Chapter 11.

SEC. 8. Section 83116.5 of the Government Code, as amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

83116.5. Any person who violates any provision of this title, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of this title, or who aids and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this title, shall be liable under the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 91000).

SEC. 9. Section 83116.5 is added to the Government 16 *Code, to read:*

83116.5. Any person who violates any provision of this 18 title, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of this title, or who aids 20 and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this title, shall be liable under the provisions 22 of this chapter. However, this section shall apply only to 23 persons who have filing or reporting obligations under 24 this title, or who are compensated for services involving organizing, or directing any activity 25 *the* planning, regulated or required by this title, and a violation of this section shall not constitute an additional violation under Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 91000).

SEC. 10. Section 83124 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

83124. The commission shall adjust the contribution limitations and expenditure limitations provisions in Sections 85100 et seq. in January of every even-numbered vear to reflect any increase or decrease in the California 36 Consumer Price Index. Such adjustments shall be rounded to the nearest 50 for the limitations on 38 contributions and the nearest 1,000 for the limitations on expenditures.

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1 SEC. 11. Section 83124 is added to the Government 2 *Code, to read:*

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83124. The commission shall adjust the contribution limitations and voluntary expenditure limitations provisions in Sections 85301, 85302, 85303, and 85400 in January of every odd-numbered year to reflect any increase or decrease in the Consumer Price Index. Those adjustments shall be rounded to the nearest one hundred dollars (\$100) for limitations on contributions and one 10 thousand dollars (\$1,000) for limitations on expenditures.

SEC. 12. Section 84201 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

14 84201. The threshold for contributions and 15 expenditures reported in the campaign statements 16 designated in Sections 84203.5, 84211, and 84219, except for subdivision (i) of Section 84219, and for cash contributions and anonymous contributions designated in Sections 84300 and 84304, shall be set at no more than one hundred dollars (\$100) notwithstanding any other provision of law or any legislative amendment to such sections.

SEC. 13. Section 84204 of the Government Code is amended to read:

84204. (a) A candidate or committee that makes a late independent expenditure, as defined in Section 82036.5, shall report the late independent expenditure by 28 facsimile transmission, telegram, guaranteed overnight mail through the United States Postal Service or personal 30 delivery within 24 hours of the time it is made. A late independent expenditure shall reported be subsequent campaign statements without regard to reports filed pursuant to this section.

(b) A candidate or committee that makes a late 35 independent expenditure shall report its full name and 36 street address, as well as the name, office, and district of the candidate if the report is related to a candidate, or if the report is related to a measure, the number or letter of the measure, the jurisdiction in which the measure is to be voted upon, and the amount and the date, as well SB 1223 **— 10 —**

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as a description of goods or services for which the late 2 independent expenditure was made. In addition to the 3 information required by this subdivision, a committee 4 that makes a late independent expenditure shall include 5 with late independent expenditure report its 6 information required by paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (f) of Section 84211, covering the period 8 from the day after the closing date of the last campaign 9 report filed to the date of the late independent 10 expenditure, or if the committee has not previously filed 11 a campaign statement, covering the period from the 12 previous January 1 to the date of the late independent 13 expenditure. No information required by paragraphs (1) 14 to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (f) of Section 84211, that 15 is required to be reported with a late independent 16 expenditure report by this subdivision, is required to be reported on more than one late independent expenditure 17 18 report. 19

- (c) A candidate or committee that makes a late 20 independent expenditure shall file a late independent expenditure report in the places where it would be required to file campaign statements under this article as 23 if it were formed or existing primarily to support or 24 oppose the candidate or measure for or against which it 25 is making the late independent expenditure.
- (d) A report filed pursuant to this section shall be in 26 27 addition to any other campaign statement required to be 28 filed by this article.
- 29 SEC. 14. Section 84305.6 is added to the Government 30 *Code, to read:*
- 84305.6. In addition to the requirements of Section 32 84305.5, a slate mailer organization or committee primarily formed to support or oppose one or more ballot 34 measures may not send a slate mailer unless any 35 recommendation in the slate mailer to support or oppose 36 a ballot measure or to support a candidate that is different 37 from the official recommendation to support or oppose 38 by the political party that the mailer appears by 39 representation or indicia to represent is accompanied, 40 immediately below the ballot measure or candidate

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recommendation in the slate mailer, in no less than nine-point roman boldface type in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible, the following notice: 4

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"THIS IS NOT THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF THE (political party that the mailer appears by representation or indicia to represent) PARTY."

SEC. 15. Section 84511 is added to the Government 10 Code, to read:

84511. Any individual who appears in advertisement to support or oppose the qualification, 12 13 passage, or defeat of a ballot measure and who has been 14 paid or promised payment of five thousand dollars 15 (\$5,000) or more for that appearance shall disclose that 16 payment or promised payment in a manner prescribed 17 by the commission. The advertisement shall include the 18 statement "(spokesperson's name) is being paid by this 19 campaign or its donors" in highly visible Roman font 20 shown continuously if the advertisement consists of printed or televised material, or spoken in a clearly audible format if the advertisement is a radio broadcast or telephone message.

SEC. 16. Article 1 (commencing with Section 85100) 25 of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.

SEC. 17. Article 1 (commencing with Section 85100) of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

SEC. 18. Article 1 (commencing with Section 85100) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

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Article 1. Title of Chapter

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85100. This chapter shall be known as the "Campaign Contribution and Voluntary Expenditure Limits Without SB 1223 **— 12 —**

Taxpayer Financing Amendments to the Political Reform Act of 1974."

3 SEC. 19. Article 2 (commencing with Section 85202) of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide 5 general election, is repealed.

20. Article 2.5 (commencing with 85202) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

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Article 2.5. Applicability of the Political Reform Act of 1974

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- 85202. Unless specifically superseded by the act that adds this section, the definitions and provisions of this title shall govern the interpretation of this chapter.
- *85203*. "Small contributor committee" means any 18 committee that meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) The committee has been in existence for at least six 20 months.
 - (b) The committee receives contributions from 100 or more persons.
- (c) No one person has contributed to the committee 24 more than two hundred dollars (\$200) per calendar year.
 - (d) The committee makes contributions to five or more candidates.
 - 85204. "Election cycle" for purposes of Sections 85309 and 85500, means the period of time commencing 90 days prior to an election and ending on the date of the election.
 - 85204.5. With respect to special elections. the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (a) "Special election cycle" means the day on which the office becomes vacant until the day of the special election.
- (b) "Special runoff election cycle" means the day after 36 the special election until the day of the special runoff 37 election.
- 38 *85205*. "Political party committee" means the state 39 central committee or county central committee of an 40 organization that meets the requirements for recognition

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1 as a political party pursuant to Section 5100 of the 2 Elections Code.

- 85206. "Public moneys" has the same meaning as defined in Section 426 of the Penal Code.
- SEC. 21. Section 85301 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.
- 85301. (a) No person shall make, and no candidate for elective office, or campaign treasurer, shall solicit or accept any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by that person to that candidate, including contributions or loans to all committees controlled by the candidate, to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in any fiscal year.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a candidate's contribution of his or her personal funds to his or her own campaign contribution account.
- SEC. 22. Section 85301 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
- 85301. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 85402 and Section 85706, no person, other than small contributor committees and political party committees, shall make to any candidate or the candidate's controlled committee for local office in districts with fewer than 100,000 residents, and no such candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept from any person a contribution or contributions totaling more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each election in which the candidate is attempting to be on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 85402 and Section 85706, no person, other than small contributor committees and political party committees, shall make to any candidate or the candidate's controlled committee campaigning for office in districts of 100,000 or more residents, and no such candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept from any such person a contribution or contributions totaling more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for each election in

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which the candidate is attempting to be on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.

- (e) Except as provided in subdivision (e) of Section 85402, no person, other than small contributor committees and political party committees, shall make to any candidate or the candidate's controlled committee for statewide office, and no such candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept from any such person a contribution or contributions totaling more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each election in which the candidate is attempting to be on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.
- (d) No person shall make to any committee that 14 contributes to any candidate and no such committee shall accept from each such person a contribution or contributions totaling more than five hundred dollars (\$500) per calendar year. This subdivision shall not apply to candidate-controlled committees, political party committees, and independent expenditure committees.
 - (e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a candidate's contribution of his or her personal funds to his or her own campaign committee, but shall apply to contributions from a spouse.
 - SEC. 23. Section 85301 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 85301. (a) A person, other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, may not make to any candidate for elective state office other than a candidate for statewide elective office, and a candidate 30 for elective state office other than a candidate for statewide elective office may not accept from a person, any contribution totaling more than three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per election.
- (b) Except to a candidate for governor, a person, other 34 35 than a small contributor committee or political party 36 committee, may not make to any candidate for statewide 37 elective office, and except a candidate for governor, a 38 candidate for statewide elective office may not accept 39 from a person other than a small contributor committee

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or a political party committee, any contribution totaling more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per election.

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- (c) A person, other than a small committee or political party committee, may not make to any candidate for governor, and a candidate for governor may not accept from any person other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, any contribution totaling more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) per election.
- (d) The provisions of this section do not apply to a candidate's contributions of his or her personal funds to his or her own campaign.
- SEC. 24. Section 85302 of the Government Code, as 13 14 added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed. 15
- 85302. No person shall make and no political committee, broad based political committee, or political party shall solicit or accept, any contribution or loan from a person which would cause the total amount contributed 20 or loaned by that person to the same political committee, 21 broad based political committee, or political party to 22 exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in any fiscal year to make contributions to candidates for elective office.
 - SEC. 25. Section 85302 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
 - 85302. No small contributor committee shall make to any candidate or the controlled committee of such a candidate, and no such candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept from a small contributor committee, a contribution or contributions totaling more than two times the applicable contribution limit for persons prescribed in Section 85301 or 85402, whichever is applicable.
- SEC. 26. Section 85302 is added to the Government 36 37 Code, to read:
- 38 85302. (a) A small contributor committee may not make to any candidate for elective state office other than 40 a candidate for statewide elective office, and a candidate

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for elective state office, other than a candidate for statewide elective office may not accept from a small contributor committee, any contribution totaling more than six thousand dollars (\$6,000) per election.

- 5 (b) Except to a candidate for governor, a small 6 contributor committee may not make to any candidate for statewide elective office and except for a candidate for governor, a candidate for statewide elective office may not accept from a small contributor committee, any 10 contribution totaling more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per election.
- (c) A small contributor committee may not make to 13 any candidate for governor, and a candidate for governor 14 may not accept from a small contributor committee, any contribution totaling more than twenty thousand dollars 16 (\$20,000) per election.
 - SEC. 27. Section 85303 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.
 - 85303. (a) No political committee shall make, and no candidate or campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by that committee to that candidate for elective office or any committee controlled by that candidate to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in any fiscal year.
 - (b) No broad based political committee or political party shall make and no candidate or campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by that committee or political party to that candidate or any committee controlled by that candidate to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in any fiscal year.
 - (c) Nothing in this Chapter shall limit a person's ability to provide financial or other support to one or more political committees or broad based political committees provided the support is used for purposes other than making contributions directly to candidates for elective office.

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SEC. 28. Section 85303 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

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85303. No person shall give in the aggregate to 5 political party committees of the same political party, and no such party committees combined shall accept from any person, a contribution or contributions totaling more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per calendar year; except a candidate may distribute any surplus, residual, 10 or unexpended campaign funds to a political party committee.

SEC. 29. Section 85303 is added to the Government Code, to read:

85303. (a) A person may not make to any committee, 15 other than a political party committee, and a committee 16 other than a political party committee may not accept, any contribution totaling more than five thousand dollars 18 (\$5,000) per calendar year for the purpose of making contributions to candidates for elective state office.

- (b) A person may not make to any political party 21 committee, and a political party committee may not accept, any contribution totaling more than twenty-five 23 thousand dollars (\$25,000) per calendar year for the 24 purpose of making contributions for the support or defeat 25 of candidates for elective state office.
- (c) Except as provided in Section 85310, nothing in this 27 chapter shall limit a person's contributions to a committee or political party committee provided the contributions are used for purposes other than making 30 contributions to candidates for elective state office.
- (d) Nothing in this chapter limits a candidate for 32 elected state office from transferring contributions 33 received by the candidate in excess of any amount 34 necessary to defray the candidate's expenses for election 35 related activities or holding office to a political party 36 committee, provided those transferred contributions are 37 used for purposes consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 89519.

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SEC. 30. Section 85304 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.

85304. No candidate for elective office or committee controlled by that candidate or candidates for elective office shall transfer any contribution to any other candidate for elective office. Transfers of funds between candidates or their controlled committees are prohibited.

SEC. 31. Section 85304 of the Government Code, as 10 added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

85304. No more than 25 percent of the recommended 13 expenditure limits specified in this act at the time of 14 adoption by the voters, subject to cost of living adjustments as specified in Section 83124, shall be 16 accepted in cumulative contributions for any election 17 from all political party committees by any candidate or 18 the controlled committee of such a candidate. Any expenditures made by a political party committee in support of a candidate shall be considered contributions to the candidate.

SEC. 32. Section 85304 is added to the Government Code, to read:

85304. (a) A candidate for elective state office or an 25 elected state officer may establish a separate account to defray attorney's fees and other related legal costs incurred for the candidate's or officer's legal defense if 28 the candidate or officer is subject to one or more civil or proceedings or administrative proceedings 30 arising directly out of the conduct of an election 31 campaign, the electoral process, or the performance of 32 the officer's governmental activities and duties. These funds may be used only to defray those attorney fees and 34 other related legal costs.

- (b) A candidate may receive contributions to 36 account that are not subject to the contribution limits set forth in this article. However, all contributions shall be 38 reported in a manner prescribed by the commission.
- (c) Once the legal dispute is resolved, the candidate 40 shall dispose of any funds remaining after all expenses

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associated with the dispute are discharged for one or more of the purposes set forth in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 89519.

- SEC. 33. Section 85305 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.
- 85305. (a) This Section shall apply to candidates who seek elective office during a special election or a special runoff election.
- (b) As used in this Section, the following terms have the following meanings.
- (1) "Special election eyele" means the day on which the office becomes vacant until the day of the special election.
- (2) "Special runoff election cycle" means the day after the special election until the day of the special runoff election.
- (e) Notwithstanding Section 85301 or 85303 the following contribution limitations shall apply during special election cycles and special runoff election cycles.
- (1) No person shall make, and no candidate for elective office, or campaign treasurer, shall solicit or accept any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by that person to that candidate, including contributions or loans to all committees controlled by the candidate, to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) during any special election eyele or special runoff election eyele.
- (2) No political committee shall make, and no eandidate or campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by that committee to that candidate for elective office or any committee controlled by that candidate to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) during any special election cycle or special runoff election cycle.
- (3) No broad-based political committee or political party shall make and no candidate or campaign treasurer shall solicit or accept, any contribution or loan which would cause the total amount contributed or loaned by

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that committee or political party to that candidate or any committee controlled by that candidate to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) during any special election eyele or special runoff election cycle.

SEC. 34. Section 85305 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

85305. (a) In districts of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, no candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept contributions more than six months before any primary or special primary election or, in the event there is no primary or special primary election, any regular election or special election in which the candidate is attempting to be on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.

- (b) In districts of 1,000,000 residents or more and for statewide elective office, no candidate or the candidate's controlled committee shall accept contributions more than 12 months before any primary or special primary election or, in the event there is no primary or special primary election, any regular election or special election in which the candidate is attempting to be on the ballot or is a write-in candidate.
- (c) No candidate or the controlled committee of such candidate shall accept contributions more than 90 days after the date of withdrawal, defeat, or election to office. Contributions accepted immediately following such an election or withdrawal and up to 90 days after that date shall be used only to pay outstanding bills or debts owed by the candidate or controlled committee. This section shall not apply to retiring debts incurred with respect to any election held prior to the effective date of this act, provided such funds are collected pursuant to the contribution limits specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 85300) of this act, applied separately for each prior election for which debts are being retired, and such funds raised shall not count against the contribution limitations applicable for any election following the effective date of this act.

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(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), funds may be 1 2 collected at any time to pay for attorney's fees for litigation or administrative action which arises directly out of a candidate's or elected officer's alleged violation of state or local campaign, disclosure, or election laws or 5 for a fine or assessment imposed by any governmental 6 agency for violations of this act or this title, or for a recount or contest of the validity of an election, or for any 9 expense directly associated with an external audit or unresolved tax liability of the campaign by the candidate or the candidate's controlled committee; provided such funds are collected pursuant to the contribution limits of 12 13 this act.

(e) Contributions pursuant to subdivisions (e) and (d) 15 of this provision shall be considered contributions raised 16 for the election in which the debts, fines, assessments, recounts, contests, audits, or tax liabilities were incurred and shall be subject to the contribution limits of that election.

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- 20 SEC. 35. Section 85305 is added to the Government 21 Code. to read:
- 85305. A candidate for elective state 23 committee controlled by that candidate may not make any contribution to any other candidate for elective state office in excess of the limits set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 85301.
 - SEC. 36. Section 85306 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide primary election, is repealed.
 - 85306. Any person who possesses campaign funds on the effective date of this chapter may expend these funds for any lawful purpose other than to support or oppose a candidacy for elective office.
- 34 SEC. 37. Section 85306 of the Government Code, as 35 added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, 36 statewide general election, is repealed.
 - 85306. No candidate and no committee controlled by a candidate or officeholder, other than a political party committee, shall make any contribution to any other candidate running for office or his or her controlled

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committee. This section shall not prohibit a candidate from making a contribution from his or her own personal funds to his or her own candidacy or to the candidacy of any other candidate for elective office.

- SEC. 38. Section 85306 is added to the Government 5 6 Code, to read:
- 7 85306. (a) A candidate may transfer campaign funds controlled committee to committee for elective state office of the same candidate. 10 Contributions transferred shall be attributed to specific 11 contributors using a "last in, first out" or "first in, first out" 12 accounting method, and these attributed contributions 13 when aggregated with all other contributions from the 14 same contributor may not exceed the limits set forth in 15 Section 85301 or 85302.
 - (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a candidate for elective state office, other than a candidate for statewide elective office who possesses campaign funds on January 1, 2001, may use those funds to seek elective office without attributing the funds to specific contributors.
 - (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a candidate for statewide elective office who possesses campaign funds on November 6, 2002, may use those funds to seek elective attributing funds office without the specific contributors.
- SEC. 39. Section 85307 of the Government Code, as 26 added by Proposition 73 at the June 7, 1988, statewide 27 28 primary election, is repealed.
- 85307. The provisions of this article regarding loans shall apply to extensions of credit, but shall not apply to 30 loans made to the candidate by a commercial lending institution in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the general public for 34 which the candidate is personally liable.
- SEC. 40. Section 85307 of the Government Code, as 35 36 added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed. 37
- 85307. (a) A loan shall be considered a contribution 38 39 from the maker and the guarantor of the loan and shall be subject to all contribution limitations.

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(b) Extensions of credit for a period of more than 30 days, other than loans from financial institutions given in the normal course of business, are subject to all contribution limitations.

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- (c) No candidate shall personally make outstanding loans to his or her campaign or campaign committee that total at any one point in time more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in the case of any candidate, except for candidates for governor, or fifty thousand dollars 10 (\$50,000) in the case of candidates for governor. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a candidate from making unlimited contributions to his or her own campaign.
- SEC. 41. Section 85307 is added to the Government 13 14 Code, to read:
- 85307. (a) The provisions of this article regarding 16 loans apply to extensions of credit, but do not apply to loans made to a candidate by a commercial lending 18 institution in the lender's regular course of business on terms available to members of the general public for which the candidate is personally liable.
- 21 (b) A candidate for elective state office may not 22 personally loan to his or her campaign an amount, the 23 outstanding balance of which exceeds one hundred 24 thousand dollars (\$100,000). A candidate may not charge 25 interest on any loan he or she made to his or her campaign.
- 27 SEC. 42. Section 85308 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
 - 85308. (a) Contributions by a husband and wife shall not be aggregated.
- (b) Contributions by children under 18 shall be 32 treated as contributions attributed equally to each parent or guardian. 34
- SEC. 43. Section 85308 is added to the Government 35 36 *Code*, to read:
- 85308. (a) Contributions made by a husband and 37 wife may not be aggregated.

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(b) A contribution made by a child under 18 years of age is presumed to be a contribution from the parent or guardian of the child.

SEC. 44. Section 85309 of the Government Code, as 5 added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

85309. No more than 25 percent of the recommended voluntary expenditure limits specified in this act at the time of adoption by the voters, subject to cost-of-living 10 adjustments as specified in Section 83124, for any election shall be accepted in contributions from other than 12 individuals, small contributor committees, and political 13 party committees in the aggregate by any candidate or 14 the controlled committee of such a candidate. The 15 limitation in this section shall apply whether or not the 16 candidate agrees to the expenditure ceilings specified in Section 85400.

SEC. 45. Section 85309 is added to the Government 19 *Code*, to read:

85309. (a) In addition to any other report required 21 by this title, candidates for elective state office who are required to file reports pursuant to Section 84605 shall file 23 online or electronically with the Secretary of State a 24 report disclosing receipt of a contribution of one 25 thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more received during an 26 election cycle. Those reports shall disclose the same information required by subdivision (a) of Section 84203 and shall be filed within 24 hours of receipt of the contribution.

(b) In addition to any other reports required by this 31 title, any committee primarily formed to support one or more state ballot measures that is required to file reports pursuant to Section 84605 shall file online or electronically 34 with the Secretary of State a report disclosing receipt of 35 a contribution of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more 36 received during an election cycle. Those reports shall disclose the same information required by subdivision (a) 38 of Section 84203 and shall be filed within 24 hours of receipt of the contribution.

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SEC. 46. Section 85310 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

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85310. No person shall contribute in the aggregate 5 more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to all state candidates and the state candidates' controlled committees and political party committees in any two-year period. Contributions from political parties shall be exempt from this provision.

SEC. 47. Section 85310 is added to the Government 10 11 *Code, to read:*

85310. (a) Any person who makes a payment or a 13 promise of payment totaling fifty thousand 14 (\$50,000) or more for a communication that clearly 15 identifies a candidate for elective state office, but does not 16 *expressly* advocate the election or defeat of candidate. and that is disseminated, broadcast, 18 otherwise published within 45 days of an election, shall 19 file online or electronically with the Secretary of State a 20 report disclosing the name of the person, address, occupation, and employer, and amount of the payment. The report shall be filed within 48 hours of making the payment or the promise to make the payment.

- (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), if any 25 person has received a payment or a promise of a payment 26 from other persons totaling five thousand dollars (\$5,000) 27 or more for the purpose of making a communication described in subdivision (a), the person receiving the payments shall disclose on the report the name, address, 30 occupation and employer, and date and amount received from the person.
- (2) A person who receives or is promised a payment that is otherwise reportable under paragraph (1) is not 34 required to report the payment if the person is in the business of providing goods or services and receives or is 36 promised the payment for the purpose of providing those goods or services.
- (c) Any payment received by a person who makes a 38 communication described in subdivision (a) is subject to the limits specified in subdivision (b) of Section 85303 if

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the communication is made at the behest of the clearly identified candidate.

- 3 SEC. 48. Section 85311 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, 5 statewide general election, is repealed.
 - 85311. All payments made by a person established, financed, maintained, or controlled by any business entity, labor organization, association, political party, or any other person or group of such persons shall be considered to be made by a single person.
 - SEC. 49. Section 85311 is added to the Government Code, to read:
 - 85311. (a) For purposes of this chapter the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (1) "Entity" means any person, other individual.
- (2) "Majority-owned" means direct or a indirect 18 ownership of more than 50 percent.
 - (b) The contributions of an entity whose contributions are directed and controlled by any individual shall be aggregated with contributions made by that individual and any other entity whose contributions are directed and controlled by the same individual.
- (c) If two or more entities make contributions that are 25 directed and controlled by a majority of the same persons, the contributions of those entities shall be aggregated.
- made (d) Contributions entities by 28 majority-owned by any person shall be aggregated with the contributions of the majority owner and all other 30 entities majority-owned by that person, unless entities act independently in their decisions to contributions.
- SEC. 50. Section 85312 of the Government Code, as 34 added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
- 85312. The costs of internal communications to 36 37 members, employees, or shareholders of an organization, other than a political party, for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate or candidates for elective office or a ballot measure or measures shall not be considered

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a contribution or independent expenditure under the provisions of this act, provided such payments are not for the costs of campaign materials or activities used in connection with broadcasting, newspaper, billboard, or similar type of general public communication.

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SEC. 51. Section 85312 is added to the Government Code. to read:

85312. For purpose of this title, payments for communications for purpose of this title to members, emplovees. shareholders, or families employees, or shareholders of an organization for the purpose of supporting or opposing a candidate or a ballot are not contributions orindependent expenditures, provided those payments are not made for public advertising broadcasting, general such as billboards, and newspaper advertisements.

SEC. 52. Section 85313 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

85313. (a) Each elected officer may be permitted to establish one segregated officerholder expense fund for expenses related to assisting, serving, or communicating with constituents, or with carrying out the official duties 24 of the elected officer, provided aggregate contributions to such a fund do not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) within any calendar year and that the expenditures are not made in connection with any campaign for elective office or ballot measure.

- (b) No person shall make, and no elected officer or officeholder account shall solicit or accept from any person, a contribution or contributions to the officerholder account totaling more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) during any calendar year. Contributions to an officeholder account shall not be considered campaign contributions.
- (e) No elected officeholder or officeholder account shall solicit or accept a contribution to the officeholder account from, through, or arranged by a registered state or local lobbyist or a state or local lobbyist employer if that lobbyist or lobbyist employer finances, engages, or is

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authorized to engage in lobbying the governmental agency of the officeholder.

- (d) All expenditures from, and contributions to, an officeholder account are subject to the campaign disclosure and reporting requirements of this title.
- (e) Any funds in an officeholder account remaining after leaving office shall be turned over to the General
- 9 SEC. 53. Section 85314 is added to the Government 10 Code, to read:
- 85314. The contribution limits of this chapter apply to special elections and apply to special runoff elections. A special election and a special runoff election are separate 14 elections for purposes of the contribution and voluntary expenditure limits set forth in this chapter.
- SEC. 54. Section 85315 is added to the Government 16 17 Code, to read:
- 85315. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of 19 this chapter, an elected state officer may establish a committee to oppose the qualification of a recall measure, and the recall election. This committee may 22 established when the elected state officer receives a 23 notice of intent to recall pursuant to Section 11021 of the 24 Elections Code. An elected state officer may accept 25 campaign contributions to oppose the qualification of a 26 recall measure, and if qualification is successful, the recall 27 election, without regard to the campaign contributions 28 limits set forth in this chapter. The voluntary expenditure 29 limits do not apply to expenditures made to oppose the qualification of a recall measure or to oppose the recall election.
- (b) After the failure of a recall petition or after the 33 recall election, the committee formed by the elected 34 state officer shall wind down its activities and dissolve. 35 Any remaining funds shall be treated as surplus funds and 36 shall be expended within 30 days after the failure of the recall petition or after the recall election for a purpose specified in subdivision (b) of Section 89519.
- SEC. 55. Section 85316 is added to the Government 39 Code, to read: 40

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85316. A contribution for an election may be accepted by a candidate for elective state office after the date of the election only to the extent that the contribution does not exceed net debts outstanding from the election, and the contribution does not otherwise exceed the applicable contribution limit for that election.

SEC. 56. Section 85317 is added to the Government Code, to read:

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85317. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 10 85306, a candidate for state elective office may carry over contributions raised in connection with one election for elective state office to pay campaign expenditures incurred in connection with a subsequent election for the same elective state office.

SEC. 57. Section 85318 is added to the Government 16 *Code, to read:*

85318. A candidate for state elective office may raise 18 contributions for a general election prior to the primary election for the same elective state office if the candidate 20 set aside these contributions and uses these contributions 21 for the general election. If the candidate for state elective 22 office is defeated in the primary election or otherwise 23 withdraws from the general election, the general election 24 funds shall be refunded to the contributors on a pro rata 25 basis less any expenses associated with the raising and administration of general election contributions.

SEC. 58. Section 85319 is added to the Government Code, to read:

85319. A candidate for state elective office may return all or part of any contribution to the donor who made the contribution at any time, whether contributions are returned.

SEC. 59. Article 4 (commencing with Section 85400) 34 of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

SEC. 60. Article 4 (commencing with Section 85400) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, 39 to read:

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Article 4. Voluntary Expenditure Ceilings

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85400. (a) A candidate for elective state office, other Board of Administration of the than Employees' Retirement System, who voluntarily accepts expenditure limits may not make campaign expenditures in excess of the following:

- 8 (1) For an Assembly candidate, four hundred 9 thousand dollars (\$400,000) in the primary or special 10 primary election and seven hundred thousand dollars 11 (\$700,000) in the general, special, or special runoff 12 election.
- (2) For a Senate candidate, six hundred thousand 14 dollars (\$600,000) in the primary or special primary 15 election and nine hundred thousand dollars (\$900,000) in 16 the general, special, or special runoff election.
- (3) For a candidate for theState Board 18 Equalization, one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in the primary election and one million five hundred thousand 20 dollars (\$1,500,000) in the general election.
- (4) For a statewide candidate other than a candidate 22 for governor or the State Board of Equalization, four 23 million dollars (\$4,000,000) in the primary election and six 24 million dollars (\$6,000,000) in the general election.
- (5) For a candidate for governor, six million dollars 26 (\$6,000,000) in the primary election and ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) in the general election.
- (b) For purposes this section "campaign of 29 expenditures" has the same meaning as "election related activities" as defined in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 82015.
- (c) A campaign expenditure made by a political party on behalf of a candidate may not be attributed to the 34 limitations on campaign expenditures set forth in this section.
- 85401. (a) Each candidate for elective state office 36 37 shall file a statement of acceptance or rejection of the voluntary expenditure limits set forth in Section 85400 at the time he or she files the statement of intention specified in Section 85200.

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(b) Any candidate for elective state office declined to accept the voluntary expenditure limits but who nevertheless does not exceed the limits in the 4 primary, special primary, or special election, may file a 5 statement of acceptance of the expenditure limits for a 6 general or special runoff election within 14 days following the primary, special primary, or special election.

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85402. (a) Any candidate for elective state office who 9 has statement accepting 10 expenditure limits is not bound by those limits if an opposing candidate contributes personal funds to his or 12 her own campaign in excess of the limits set forth in Section 85400.

(b) The Commission shall require by regulation timely 15 notification by candidates for elective state office who 16 make personal contributions to their own campaign.

85403. Any candidate who files a statement 18 acceptance pursuant to Section 85401 and makes campaign expenditures in excess of the limits shall be 20 subject to the remedies in Chapter 3 (commencing with 21 Section 83100) and Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 91000).

SEC. 61. Article 5 (commencing with Section 85500) 24 of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added 25 by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

SEC. 62. Article 5 (commencing with Section 85500) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 5. Independent Expenditures

85500. (a) In addition to any other report required including 34 by this title, committees, political party committees, which are required to file reports pursuant 36 *to* Section 84605 and that make independent expenditures of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more 37 38 during an election cycle in connection with a candidate 39 for elective state office, shall file online or electronically 40 a report with the Secretary of State disclosing the making SB 1223 **— 32 —**

1 of the independent expenditure. Those reports shall disclose the same information required by subdivision (b) 3 of Section 84204 and shall be filed within 24 hours of the time the independent expenditure is made.

- expenditure (b) An may not be 6 independent, and shall be treated as a contribution from 7 the person making the expenditure to the candidate on 8 whose behalf, or for whose benefit, the expenditure is 9 made, if the expenditure is made under any of the 10 following circumstances:
- (1) The expenditure is made with the cooperation of, 12 or in consultation with, any candidate or any authorized 13 committee or agent of the candidate.
- (2) The expenditure is made in concert with, or at the 15 request or suggestion of, any candidate or any authorized 16 *committee or agent of the candidate.*
- (3) The expenditure is made under any arrangement, 18 coordination, or direction with respect to the candidate or the candidate's agent and the person making the expenditure.
- 85501. A controlled committee of a candidate may not 22 make independent expenditures and may not contribute 23 funds to another committee for the purpose of making 24 independent expenditures.
- SEC. 63. Article 6 (commencing with Section 85600) 26 of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
 - SEC. 64. Article 6 (commencing with Section 85600) is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 6. Ballot Pamphlet

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85600. The Secretary of State and local election 36 officers shall designate in the ballot pamphlet those candidates for elective state office who have voluntarily agreed to expenditure limitations set forth in Section 38 *85400*. 39

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85601. A candidate for elective state office who accepts voluntary expenditure limits may purchase the space to place a statement in the ballot pamphlet that does not exceed 250 words. The statement may not make 5 any reference to any opponent of the candidate. The 6 statement shall be submitted in accordance with time frames and procedures set forth in the Elections Code for the preparation of ballot pamphlets.

SEC. 65. Article 7 (commencing with Section 85700) 10 of Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

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SEC. 66. Article 7 (commencing with Section 85700) 14 is added to Chapter 5 of Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

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Article 7. Additional Contribution Requirements

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85700. A candidate or committee shall return within 20 60 days any contribution of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more for which the candidate or committee does not have on file in the records of the candidate or committee the occupation, name, address, and employer contributor.

85701. Any candidate or committee that receives a 26 contribution in violation of Section 84301 shall pay to the *General Fund of the state the amount of the contribution.*

85702. An elected state officer or candidate for 29 elected state office may not accept a contribution from a lobbyist, and a lobbyist may not make a contribution to an elected state officer or candidate for elected state office, if that lobbyist is registered to lobby the governmental agency for which the candidate is seeking election or the governmental agency of the elected state officer.

85703. Nothing in this act shall nullify contribution 36 limitations or prohibitions of any local jurisdiction that apply to elections for local elective office, except that 38 these limitations and prohibitions may not conflict with

the provisions of Section 85312.

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1 85704. A person may not make any contribution to a committee on the condition or with the agreement that it will be contributed to any particular candidate unless the contribution is fully disclosed pursuant to Section 5 84302.

- SEC. 67. Section 89510 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 89510. (a) A candidate may only accept 9 contributions from persons, political committees, broad 10 based political committees, and political parties and only in the amounts specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 85300). A candidate shall not accept contributions 12 from any other source in accordance with the provision 13 14 set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 85100).
- (b) All contributions deposited into the campaign 16 account shall be deemed to be held in trust for expenses associated with the election of the eandidate to the specific office for which the candidate has stated, pursuant to Section 85200, that he or she intends to seek 20 or expenses associated with holding that office for purposes set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 85100).
- (e) In the event that the numerical reference to a 24 district changes due to a reapportionment subsequent to a candidate declaring an intention to seek a specific office, the candidate may use the contribution raised under the old-numbered district to seek office, and for office expenses, in the new-numbered district.
- (d) In the event that the boundaries of the district for 30 a specific office change as a result of a reapportionment which is enacted after a candidate files a statement of intention to be a candidate for that specific office, the candidate may use any contributions received for that specific office for expenses associated with the election of the candidate to any other equivalent district office of the agency body which includes the specific office, at the next election for that other district office, and for expenses associated with holding that other district office.
- SEC. 68. Section 89519 of the Government Code, as 39 added by Chapter 84 of the Statutes of 1990, is repealed. 40

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89519. Upon leaving any elected office, or at the end of the postelection reporting period following the defeat of a candidate for elective office, whichever occurs last, campaign funds raised after January 1, 1989, under the control of the former candidate or elected officer shall be considered surplus campaign funds and shall be disclosed pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 84100) and shall be used only for the following purposes:

- (a) The payment of outstanding campaign debts or elected officer's expenses.
 - (b) The pro rata repayment of contributions.

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- (e) Donations to any bona fide charitable, educational, civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, nonprofit organization, where no substantial part of the proceeds will have a material financial effect on the former eandidate or elected officer, any member of his or her immediate family, or his or her campaign treasurer.
- (d) Contributions to a political party or committee so long as the funds are not used to make contributions in support of or opposition to a candidate for elective office.
- (e) Contributions to support or oppose any candidate for federal office, any candidate for elective office in a state other than California, or any ballot measure.
- SEC. 69. Section 89519 of the Government Code, as added by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
- 89519. Any campaign funds in excess of expenses incurred for the campaign or for expenses specified in subdivision (d) of Section 85305, received by or on behalf of an individual who seeks nomination for election, or election to office, shall be deemed to be surplus campaign funds and shall be distributed within 90 days after withdrawal, defeat, or election to office in the following
- (a) No more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) may 36 be deposited in the candidate's officeholder account; except such surplus from a campaign fund for the general election shall not be deposited into the officeholder account within 60 days immediately following the election.

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(b) Any remaining surplus funds shall be distributed to any political party, returned to contributors on a pro rata basis, or turned over to the General Fund.

SEC. 70. Section 89519 is added to the Government 4 5 Code, to read:

89519. (a) Upon leaving any elected office, or at the end of the postelection reporting period following the defeat of a candidate for elective office, whichever occurs 9 last, campaign funds raised after January 1, 1989, under 10 the control of the former candidate or elected officer shall 11 be considered surplus campaign funds and shall be 12 disclosed pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 84100).

- (b) Surplus campaign funds shall be used only for the 15 following purposes:
 - (1) The payment of outstanding campaign debts or elected officer's expenses.
 - (2) The repayment of contributions.
- (3) Donations to any bona fide charitable, educational, 20 civic, religious, or similar tax-exempt, organization, where no substantial part of the proceeds will have a material financial effect on the former 23 candidate or elected officer, any member of his or her immediate family, or his or her campaign treasurer.
- (4) Contributions to a political party committee, 26 provided the campaign funds are not used to support or 27 oppose candidates for elective office. However, the 28 campaign funds may be used by a political party committee to conduct partisan voter registration. 30 partisan get-out-the-vote activities, and slate mailers as 31 that term is defined in Section 82048.3.
- (5) Contributions to support or oppose any candidate 33 for federal office, any candidate for elective office in a 34 state other than California, or any ballot measure.
- (6) The payment for professional services reasonably 36 required by the committee to assist in the performance of its administrative functions, including payment for 38 attorney's fees for litigation which arises directly out of a candidate's or elected officer's activities, duties, or status 40 as a candidate or elected officer, including, but not

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limited to, an action to enjoin defamation, defense of an action brought of a violation of state or local campaign, disclosure, or election laws, and an action from an election contest or recount.

5 (c) For purposes of this section, the payment for, or 6 the reimbursement to the state of, the costs of installing and monitoring an electronic security system in the home or office, or both, of a candidate or elected officer who has received threats to his or her physical safety shall be 10 deemed an outstanding campaign debt or elected officer's expense, provided that the threats arise from his or her activities, duties, or status as a candidate or elected 12 officer and that the threats have been reported to and 14 verified by an appropriate law enforcement agency. Verification shall be determined solely by the 15 16 enforcement agency to which the threat was reported. 17 The candidate or elected officer shall report 18 expenditure of campaign funds made pursuant to this section to the commission. The report to the commission 20 shall include the date that the candidate or elected officer 21 informed the law enforcement agency of the threat, the 22 name and the telephone number of the law enforcement 23 agency, and a brief description of the threat. No more 24 than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in surplus campaign 25 funds may be used, cumulatively, by a candidate or 26 elected officer pursuant to this subdivision. Payments made pursuant to this subdivision shall be made during 28 the two years immediately following the date upon which the campaign funds become surplus campaign funds. The 30 candidate or elected officer shall reimburse the surplus 31 fund account for the fair market value of the security 32 system no later than two years immediately following the date upon which the campaign funds became surplus 34 campaign funds. The campaign funds become surplus 35 campaign funds upon sale of the property on which the 36 system is installed, or prior to the closing of the surplus campaign fund account, whichever comes first. 37 38 electronic security system shall be the property of the campaign committee of the candidate or elected officer.

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SEC. 71. Section 91000 of the Government Code, added by Proposition 9 at the June 4, 1974, statewide primary election, is repealed.

91000. (a) Any person who knowingly or willfully 5 violates any provision of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (b) In addition to other penalties provided by law, a 8 fine of up to the greater of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or three times the amount the person failed to report 10 properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or 11 received may be imposed upon conviction for each 12 violation.
- (c) Prosecution for violation of this title must be 14 commenced within four years after the date on which the 15 violation occurred.
 - SEC. 72. Section 91000 of the Government Code, as amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
- 91000. (a) Any person who knowingly or willfully 20 violates any provision of this title is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) In addition to other penalties provided by law, a 23 fine of up to the greater of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or three times the amount the person failed to report 25 properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or 26 received may be imposed upon conviction for each violation.
- (e) Prosecution for violation of this title must be commenced within four years after the date on which the 30 violation occurred.
- (d) The commission has concurrent jurisdiction in 32 enforcing the criminal misdemeanor provisions of this title.
- 34 SEC. 73. Section 91000 is added to the Government 35 *Code, to read:*
- 91000. (a) Any person who knowingly or willfully 36 violates any provision of this title is guilty of a 37 misdemeanor. 38
- (b) In addition to other penalties provided by law, a 40 fine of up to the greater of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)

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1 or three times the amount the person failed to report properly or unlawfully contributed, expended, gave or received may be imposed upon conviction for each 4 violation.

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- (c) Prosecution for violation of this title must be 5 commenced within four years after the date on which the 6 violation occurred.
- 8 SEC. 74. Section 91004 of the Government Code, 9 added by Proposition 9 at the June 4, 1974, statewide primary election, is repealed. 10
- 91004. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any of the reporting requirements of this act shall be liable in a civil action brought by the civil prosecutor 14 or by a person residing within the jurisdiction for an amount not more than the amount or value not properly reported.
 - SEC. 75. Section 91004 of the Government Code, as amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.
 - 91004. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any of the reporting requirements of this act, or who aids and abets any person who violates any of the reporting requirements of this act, shall be liable in a civil action brought by the civil prosecutor or by a person residing within the jurisdiction for an amount not more than the amount or value not properly reported.
 - SEC. 76. Section 91004 is added to the Government Code, to read:
 - 91004. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any of the reporting requirements of this title shall be liable in a civil action brought by the civil prosecutor or by a person residing within the jurisdiction for an amount not more than the amount or value not properly reported.
- SEC. 77. Section 91005.5 of the Government Code, as 36 added by Chapter 727 of the Statutes of 1982, is repealed.
 - 91005.5. Any person who violates any provision of this title, except Sections 84305, 84307, and 89001, for which no specific civil penalty is provided, shall be liable in a civil action brought by the commission or the district attorney

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1 pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 91001, or the 2 elected city attorney pursuant to Section 91001.5, for an 3 amount up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

No civil action alleging a violation of this title may be filed against a person pursuant to this section if the criminal prosecutor is maintaining a criminal action against that person pursuant to Section 91000.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable only as to violations occurring after the effective date of this section.

SEC. 78. Section 91005.5 of the Government Code, as amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

91005.5. Any person who violates any provision of this title, except Sections 84305, 84307, and 89001, for which no specific civil penalty is provided, shall be liable in a civil action brought by the commission or the district attorney pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 91001, or the elected city attorney pursuant to Section 91001.5, for an amount up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.

No civil action alleging a violation of this title may be filed against a person pursuant to this section if the criminal prosecutor is maintaining a criminal action against that person pursuant to Section 91000.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable only as to violations occurring after the effective date of this section.

SEC. 79. Section 91005.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

91005.5. Any person who violates any provision of this title, except Sections 84305, 84307, and 89001, for which no specific civil penalty is provided, shall be liable in a civil action brought by the commission or the district attorney pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 91001, or the elected city attorney pursuant to Section 91001.5, for an amount up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.

No civil action alleging a violation of this title may be filed against a person pursuant to this section if the criminal prosecutor is maintaining a criminal action against that person pursuant to Section 91000.

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The provisions of this section shall be applicable only as to violations occurring after the effective date of this section.

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SEC. 80. Section 91006 of the Government Code, added by Proposition 9 at the June 4, 1974, statewide primary election, is repealed.

91006. If two or more persons are responsible for any violation, they shall be jointly and severally liable.

SEC. 81. Section 91006 of the Government Code, as amended by Proposition 208 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, is repealed.

91006. Any person who violates any provision of this title, who purposely or negligently causes any other person to violate any provision of this title, or who aids and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this title, shall be liable under the provisions of this chapter and Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 83100) of this title.

SEC. 82. Section 91006 is added to the Government Code, to read:

91006. If two or more persons are responsible for any violation, they shall be jointly and severally liable.

SEC. 83. This act shall become operative on January 1, 2001. However, Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 85100) of Title 9 of the Government Code, except subdivision (a) of Section 85309 of the Government Code, shall apply to candidates for statewide elective office beginning on and after November 6, 2002.

SEC. 84. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

34 SEC. 85. (a) A special election is hereby called to be 35 held throughout the state on November 7, 2000. The 36 election shall be consolidated with the statewide general 37 election to be held on that date. The consolidated election 38 shall be held and conducted in all respects as if there were 39 only one election and only one form of ballot shall be used. SB 1223 **— 42 —**

(b) Notwithstanding Section 9040 of the Elections Code or any other provision of law, the Secretary of State, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 81012 of the 4 Government Code shall submit this act for approval to 5 the voters at the November 7, 2000, statewide general election.

SEC. 86. This is an act calling an election pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 8 of Article IV of the California Constitution, and shall take effect 10 immediately.

Code is amended to read:

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84305.5. (a) No slate mailer organization or 13 committee formed primarily to support or oppose one or 14 more candidates or ballot measures may send a slate mailer unless:

(1) The name, street address, and city of the slate 17 mailer organization or committee formed primarily to 18 support or oppose one or more candidates or ballot measures are shown on the outside of each piece of slate 20 mail and on each insert included with each piece of slate 21 mail in no less than 8-point roman type, which shall be in 22 a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible. A post office box may be stated in lieu of a street address if the street address of the slate mailer organization or the committee formed primarily to support or oppose one or more candidates or ballot measures is a matter of public record with the Political Reform Division of the office of the Secretary of State.

(2) At the top of each side or surface of the slate mailer 30 or at the top of each side or surface of a postcard or other self-mailer, there is a notice in at least 8-point roman boldface type, which shall be in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible, and in a printed or drawn box set apart from any other printed matter. The notice shall consist of the following statement:

NOTICE TO VOTERS

THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY (name of slate mailer organization or committee primarily formed to support or oppose one or more candidates or ballot measures), NOT AN OFFICIAL POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION. All candidates and ballot measures designated by \$\$\$ have paid for their listing in this mailer. A listing in this mailer does necessarily imply endorsement of other candidates or measures listed in this mailer.

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- (3) Any reference to a candidate or ballot measure that has paid to be included on the slate mailer shall also comply with the provisions of Section 84503 et seq.
- (4) Each candidate and each ballot measure that has paid to appear in the slate mailer is designated by \$\$\$. Any candidate or ballot measure that has not paid to appear in the slate mailer is not designated by \$\$\$. The \$\$\$ required by this subdivision shall be of the same type size, type style, color or contrast, and legibility used for the name of the candidate or the ballot measure name or number and position advocated to which the \$\$\$ designation applies, except that in no case shall the \$\$\$ be required to be larger than 10-point boldface type. The designation shall immediately follow the name of the candidate or the name or number and position advocated on the ballot measure where the designation appears in a slate of candidates and measures. If there is no slate listing, the designation shall appear at least once, in at least 8-point boldface type, immediately following the name of the candidate or the name or number and position advocated on the ballot measure.
- (5) The name of any candidate appearing in the slate mailer who is a nominee of a political party differing from the political party which the mailer appears by representation or indicia to represent is accompanied, immediately below the name, by the party designation of the candidate, in no less than 9-point roman type, which

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shall be in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible. The designation shall not be required in the case of candidates for 3 4 nonpartisan offices.

- (6) It is the intent of the Legislature that any recommendation in the slate mailer to support or oppose a ballot measure or to support a candidate that is different from the official recommendation to support or oppose by the political party which the mailer appears by representation or indicia to represent is accompanied, immediately below the ballot measure or candidate recommendation in the slate mailer, in no less than 9-point roman boldface type, which shall be in a color or print that contrasts with the background so as to be easily legible, the following notice: THIS IS NOT THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF THE (political party which the slate mailer appears by representation or indicia to represent) PARTY.
- (b) For purposes of the designations required by paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), the payment of any sum made reportable by subdivision (e) of Section 84219 by or at the behest of a candidate or committee whose name or position appears in the mailer to the slate mailer organization or committee primarily formed to support or oppose one or more candidates or ballot measures shall constitute a payment to appear, requiring the \$\$\$ designation. The payment shall also be deemed to constitute authorization to appear in the mailer.
- (c) A slate mailer that complies with this section shall 29 be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Sections 20003 30 31 and 20004 of the Elections Code.
- SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred 35 by a local agency or school district will be incurred 36 because this act creates a new crime or infraction, 37 eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty 38 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 39 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition

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of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article
XIII B of the California Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Legislature finds and declares that the
provisions of this act further the purposes of the Political
Reform Act of 1974 within the meaning of subdivision (a)
of Section 81012 of the Government Code.

CORRECTIONS
Heading — Line 2.